Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.——No. XXIX.

"Would it not be well to have certain triers or examiners appointed by the State to inspect the genius of every particular boy, and to allot him the part that is most suitable to his natural talents?"

IT is to be expected that the partiality of parents will induce them to suppose, their children can make improvements in any art or profession whatever. To gratify these fond prejudices, the regulations at academies assume not the severity of scrutinizing the aptitude of genius in the pupils for the particular studies in which they are engaged. The instructors do not practise upon the supposition that each capacity may have some corresponding science in which it could excel; while many lads by being ranged in a large class and employed upon tasks unsuitable for them, are called hopeless blockheads and constantly liable to punishment and reproach.—That special bias towards knowledge, which with proper care, might be discovered, is apt to lie dormant, and never have an opportunity to improve or apply itself.

The objection against trying to introduce a reformation, is founded in a supposed impracticability. It is urged that no scrutiny of talents can be made, with such exactness, as to authorize the attempt. The different capacities and inclinations of youth are not to be so clearly ascertained as to make it eligible to break through established rules of study. In answer to these objections, it may be observed, that if upon experiment no method can be devised for determining the special aptitude of each particular genius, the present classical regulations will of course be continued. I proceed upon the principle that it is practicable to discover peculiar propensities; and in those cases, where no such discovery can be made, the principle is not to be applied. It follows that an alteration cannot force itself where it is not requisite. The reformation would be attempted only on those students who do not, at any rate, acquire material advantages, under the present modes of education. If they can derive *any* benefit from a different manner of tuition, and derive *none* from the present regulations, there will be something gained without hazarding the loss of any thing.

Those who have been in any degree conversant with universities need not be told, how great a proportion of students pass away their academical years in indolence and disgust. To what can this be owing? Some pretend that the natural aversion or incapacity of youth, is the cause of their reluctance against study, and that it does not proceed from injudicious treatment. This pretence is not wholly to be regarded. I have granted that some students *cannot* learn, merely for want of capacity; but I have asserted that others *will not* learn, because they are not properly managed. The object of the reformation I propose is to discriminate characters. Those who have not genius for *any thing* can be distinguished from those who have genius for *something*; and those who have an aptitude of mind to learn *every thing* can be designated from both the others. By suitable management it may be determined, how far the defect is to be ascribed to nature, and how far to bad institutions, that so small a proportion of students gain any substantial advantages from a public education.

In conversation with a friend upon this subject he did not coincide with my opinion, but rather supposed the difficulty proceeded from a want of proper instructors. He imagined, that the idleness and disgust observed among students were occasioned more by the austere, unaccommodating behaviour of the professors and tutors, than by any improper assignment of studies. This point shall come next under consideration.

CHARACTER OF THE MODERN HIGHLANDERS.

[FROM KNOX'S WORKS.]

THE Highlanders have in all ages been renowned for bravery and fidelity in the cause which they espoused; strongly attached to their families, their chieftains and country, for whom they braved all dangers, and endured every kind of hardship. At present, that barbarous ferocity, which was the offspring of feudal institutions, is completely extinguished; while their native valour, and military character remain unimpaired. They are intelligent, hospitable, religious, inoffensive in their manners, submissive to superiors, temperate, frugal, grateful, obliging, honest and faithful. A man may travel in perfect security from one extremity of the Highlands to the other, without taking any precaution whatever in defence of his person or property. Wherever he goes, he meets with a civility, modesty and hospitality, which would do honor to the most polished nations; wherever he reposes any confidence, he discovers an attachment and disinterested readiness to oblige, which more opulent subjects can scarcely conceive an idea of. These qualities are the universal theme of travellers of whatever nation, who have lately visited the Highlands of Scotland.

FRUGALITY.

[A continuation of the EXTRACTS begun in No. XXV.]

"IT is of importance to teach children Frugality, and to guard them when they set out in life against needless expence. The future circumstances of children, especially of daughters, may not be so affluent as those of their parents: At any rate moderation in all things is a virtuous habit.

The rules of moderation and frugality cannot be very precisely determined: If the object be to pay debts, one can scarcely be too minutely and severely frugal: "If a man would keep an even hand, (says Lord BACON,) his ordinary expences should be but half his income." There are many extraordinary expences.

Parents should look forward to the expence of Education. We are subject to diseases, and should have something in reserve for a time of need.—We may be involved in a law suit: Additional taxes may be imposed, and the price of provisions raised. Those who are indebted to us may be in straits, and by living frugally we can afford to have patience with them.

Dependants may be unfortunate, and the landlord who lives within his income can feel for his tenants' misfortunes, and abate his demands in a bad season.

Our friends may come to want, and it is a desirable thing to be able to assist them. There are works of benevolence and public utility, to some of which every good man would wish to contribute. By providing for extraordinary expences we are seldom obliged to borrow, which is a humiliating and expensive course to pursue. One may have no friends; or those we esteem such may deceive us; or those we have obliged may prove ungrateful: These suppositions are unpleasant, but not impossible. We may meet with losses, and it is prudent to expect them.

But lest frugality should tend to avarice, let it be practised rather with a view to keep, than from a desire to accumulate. Let us use with cheerfulness what we can fairly call our own, and cultivate habits of generosity—for there is a time to keep, and a time to give away. In a just discernment of these times, consists the difference between frugality and avarice."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLIBERAL POLITICAL CONDUCT OF BRITAIN TOWARDS AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH we cannot be insensible of the prejudices of a part of the English nation against the people of the United States of America; yet we ought in all our conduct to shew such magnanimity as shall convince them, that we are neither ignorant of their unreasonableness, or unmindful of our own duty. Let us teach that haughty nation that we are capable of being injured, without retaining resentment. Let us charitably impute to the policy of endeavoring to prevent their inhabitants from migrating to America, the false representations which they are constantly giving, in their News Papers, of the state of this country. It is true, their representations have, in many instances, been made up of such extravagant and incredible falshoods, as have operated in the nature of an antidote against the poison, which they were designed to have infused into the minds of the Europeans. Notwithstanding this has not always been the case; yet we ought to remember that truth is mighty, and will at last prevail.—Let the real circumstances of the United States of America, in the year 1789, be known to the *world*; and then let the *world* determine, whether it is for the Politicians and Critics of the Island of Britain, sarcastically to deplore our miseries, impudently to contradict the facts which are established by incontestible evidence, and malevolently to ridicule our future prospects!

The preceding observations are made partly for the purpose of introducing the following beautiful lines, which were written before the end of the late war, by DR. DWIGHT, in his Poem, called the *Conquest of Canaan*; as well as partly for the purpose of annexing a malevolent Note written by the London Reviewers on these words, "*Here* UNION'D CHOICE."

EXTRACT.

"In that dread hour, beneath auspicious skies,
To nobler bliss yon Western world shall rise:
Unlike all former realms, by war that stood,
And saw the guilty throne ascend in blood.

* "*Here* UNION'D CHOICE *shall form a rule divine;*
Here countless bands in one GREAT SYSTEM *join,*
The sway of law unbroke, unrivall'd grow,
And bid her blessings ev'ry land o'erflow.

"In fertile plains behold the tree ascend,
Fair leaves unfold, and spreading branches bend!
The fierce, invading storm secure they brave,
And the strong influence of the creeping wave;
In heav'nly gales with endless verdure rise,
Wave her broad fields, and fade in friendly skies.
There safe from driving rains, and batt'ring hail,
And the keen fury of the winter gale,
Fresh spring the plants; the flow'ry millions bloom,
All ether gladd'ning with a choice perfume;
Their hast'ning pinions birds unnumber'd spread,
And dance, and wanton in the ærial shade.

"*Here* EMPIRE'S LAST *and* BRIGHTEST THRONE SHALL RISE,
And *peace*, and *right*, and *freedom* greet the skies:
To morn's far realms her ships commercing sail,
Or lift their canvas to the evening gale;
In wisdom's walks her sons ambitious soar,
Tread starry fields, and untried scenes explore.
And hark what strange, what solemn breathing strain
Swells wildly murm'ring, o'er the far, far main!
Down time's long, less'ning vale the notes decay,
And, lost in distant ages, roll away."

NOTE of the LONDON REVIEWERS.

* "Here UNION'D CHOICE—*Mr. Dwight is always very sanguine when he talks of America; but much better political philosophers than he seems to be, are afraid that the time when America's*

——— union'd choice shall form a rule divine—

and her

——— countless bands in one great system join—

is at an immense distance.

"*Nor can we pass over uncensured the illiberal spirit which breathes through the paragraph immediately preceding. It is not enough, it seems, that America must be complimented as a second Paradise, the land of* Millennium; *but to strengthen the contrast, the great eastern Continent, and its Islands, must be doomed by our bard to the most deplorable state of slavery and misery.* But all this will come to pass, we suppose, when the prophecy of America's "UNION'D CHOICE JOINING IN ONE GREAT SYSTEM, AND FORMING A RULE DIVINE," *shall be fulfilled.*"

The London Reviewers are called upon, as they wou'd support any pretensions to the character of honest and candid men, to acknowledge, that, at least, some part of this prophecy has been fulfilled, in the CHOICE of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES by the suffrages of more than three millions of people, WITHOUT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.—Say, ye Critics, is not this UNION'D CHOICE!

Thus are men of letters, who ought indeed to consider themselves as citizens of the world, warped from the line of rectitude by political or national prejudices; and often, under the influence of those prejudices, do these British Literati endeavor to BELITTLE the productions of America. Yet, here, justice requires that the commendation which they have given, in the last paragraph of their review, of Mr. Dwight's Poem, should be cited.

"*Mr. Dwight informs us in his motto, and his Poem evinces, that he is a young man. As he is undoubtedly possessed of poetical powers much above mediocrity,* it may justly be hoped, that experience and cultivation will one day render him truly classical. *At present his work is a promising blossom of polite literature sprung up on the American Continent; and, as citizens of the world, we rejoice to see it, and sincerely hope Mr. Dwight will improve by our strictures. He may be assured, that had we not thought his muse capable of improvement, we would by no means have been so particular, or paid her the attentions we have done.*"

EXTRACT.

TO divide honest and well meaning citizens has not been found so difficult a task in many countries as might have been wished—no extraordinary genius is requisite—a low cunning and some small share of experience among men are too often found to be sufficient, and the consequences, to a benevolent mind, appear truly distressing.—Rancor, malice, hatred, envy, ill will, a disposition to persecute and destroy, prove fatal to the peace, the comfort and satisfaction of social life—a system of fraud and seduction follows of course, and in this situation the dissocial passions have full play. Uninfluenced by the principles of virtue and true patriotism, the state is in a perpetual ferment—the noisy and most boisterous have the control of public measures—anarchy and confusion are consequent, and to them the most despotic government may succeed.

These being the consequences of party rage and violence, it certainly must be considered as the duty of every one who desires the prosperity of his country to seize every opportunity to cultivate and improve a spirit of harmony and unanimity—to eradicate those principles which inspire animosities—breed rancor and malice, create divisions, destroy the internal peace, weaken the strength and sully the glory of our government. Every good citizen should exert his utmost abilities to heal political divisions, and change the narrow prejudices of a party spirit in to the pleasing, diffusive, happy spirit of true patriotism and universal benevolence.

WORCESTER SPECTATOR.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ON the 17th of last January died at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, Mr. JOHN LEDYARD, a native of the State of Connecticut. He served under Capt. Cook, in the last voyage which that able navigator performed, and was one of the witnesses to his tragical fate on the island of Owyhee; an account of which, with the material occurrences of the voyage, he published in America, before that great and splendid relation of it appeared in England, in which honorable mention is made of Mr. Ledyard. He had a most insatiable desire to visit unknown countries, and offered his services to the Empress of Russia, through her Ambassador at Paris, to explore the continent of America, and to attempt to pass from the north west coast to the northern parts of the United States, or the Atlantic. Being disappointed in these views, he undertook the journey, with the assistance of a few friends, and found his way from Paris to Petersburg, and from thence to Kamptschatka, were, by order of the Empress, he was put, without any previous notice, into a sledge drawn by dogs, and after returning to the southward, was sent out of her Majesty's dominions. Being thus again disappointed, he went to London, and proposed to the Royal African Company to make a journey through Africa, and to examine the unknown parts of that quarter of the globe.—He accordingly arrived at Grand Cairo, under the auspices of this Company; and thinking himself on the moment of pointing his way towards Abyssinia, from whence he expected to have continued his rout to the Cape of Good Hope: he made all his arrangements for this long journey, and engaged the protection of a caravan, which was to set out in a few days towards the southward. Here, however, he finished his career, and is gone to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns." Mr. Ledyard was strong and active, bold as a lion, and gentle as he was bold. By his intrepidity, perseverance and patience under hardships, he seemed calculated to execute such enterprizes as he was always in pursuit of; and the miscarriage of his project for exploring either America or Africa must be felt as a very general and public loss.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of MANUSCRIPT IMITATIONS *from the French.—The original was intended to be sung by the sacred choir of Hebrews, at the conclusion of the first* ACT *of* ATHALIAH.

An ODE.

THE WHOLE CHOIR.

BEYOND this *Ball's* diurnal bound,
Beyond time's terminable round,
Our GOD exists the same:
Wide from th' EMPYREAN to this *fod*,
The *Univerſe* is full of GOD,
Extol, extol his name!

ONE VOICE.

The beauteous painting of the flow'rs,
The fruitful year, the flying hours,
His boundleſs pow'r proclaim:
The dew, the rain, the ſnow, the hail,
Seed time and harveſt ſtill prevail—
Extol, extol his name!

ANOTHER VOICE.

Though his gifts to all extend,
Fill th' immenſity of ſpace:
Mortals, in his preſence bend!
Greater are his gifts of grace.

CHOIR.

Oh, SINAI's *Mount!* preſerve the fame,
Of that tremenduous day;
When to thy top, convolv'd with flame,
The *LORD* in clouds and darkneſs came,
And fire prepar'd the way.

Why thoſe trumpets in the air,
Thunder's voice and light'ning's glare,
Torrent ſmoke and bick'ring fire?
Dreadful ſigns of waken'd ire!

How great *Nature's* pillars nod,
How her old foundations ſhake,
Mountains melt and vallies quake,
At the *wonder-working GOD!*

ONE VOICE.

Mortals, ſtruck with holy awe,
Fear he comes to end their race:
Iſrael's ſons receive his law,
Greateſt are his gifts of grace.

CHOIR.

Their bread from Heav'n, their water from a rock;
His hand, through deſerts guiding, made them free,
Led them between the billows as a flock,
And whelm'd their following foes deep in the ſea.
Beneath his ſtandard rang'd, the legions ſped,
While them gainſt battling bands to glorious deeds he led.

ONE VOICE.

High o'er the Tabernacle's arch,
The *Warrior GOD* was ſeen to march;
But leſt the ſplendours from above,
Too bright for mortal eyes ſhould prove;
He deign'd his glory ineffable to ſhroud,
Circled by Night in *fire* by Day in *cloud*.
Should not his pow'r and grace our boſoms move?
For ſuch unheard-of good he only claims our love!

CHOIR.

Should not pow'r and goodneſs move,
Iſrael's ſons his law to love?
Law divine and favor'd race!
Greateſt are his gifts of grace!

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

[*Debate on the propoſition to make a diſcrimination between the pay of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1789.

MR. JACKSON oppoſed this diſcrimination He obſerved—We have all alike abandoned our particular purſuits in life, and are all equally engaged in the ſervice of our country—and I can ſee no reaſon for making any difference: Can a Senator eat more—or does he drink better than a Repreſentative? I preſume not—their expences are equal: There is but one reaſon that can be aſſigned for this diſtinction, and that is, the Senate may ſit longer than the Houſe; but as it muſt be conſidered that they will receive pay accordingly, this reaſon falls to the ground. The buſineſs of both houſes is the ſame, and the pay ought to be alike.

Mr. LEE obſerved, that the Conſtitution had made a difference, and that we ought to do it:—There is a degree of refinement in the mode of electing Senators:—They are our beſt men—and I think that every encouragement ought to be given to draw forth the firſt abilities:—The difference of two or three dollars is but a trifling diſtinction to our venerable ſages: At preſent there may be young men in the Senate; but the time will come when our moſt honorable, grey headed ſires, the experienced and wiſe men of our land will fill thoſe ſeats: Old men are with difficulty brought into public life—every inducement ſhould therefore be held out—the honor and dignity of our government is inſeparably connected with ſupporting, in a proper manner, this important branch of our legiſlature: The Conſtitution warrants a diſtinction: It is founded on the beſt experience—I therefore give my hearty aſſent to the propoſal for a diſcrimination.

Mr. WHITE: Sir, I am oppoſed to a diſcrimination: I cannot ſee the difference in the Conſtitution which the gentlemen refers to: There was an artificial and political diſtinction eſtabliſhed between the Senators and the people in ſome of the ancient Commonwealths: This was the caſe at Rome in particular: The Senators were there conſidered as poſſeſſing a portion of divinity; and the reſt of the people were not ſuffered to mix with them.—Is it to be ſuppoſed that becauſe our Senators have the ſame name they are of a ſuperior order to their fellow men? Whatever may be the ſentiment here, in their reſpective States there is no difference in the general eſtimation between a Senator and a Repreſentative—and why any diſcrimination ſhould be made in their reſpective allowances I cannot conceive.

This diſtinction will operate againſt the independence of the members of this houſe—and may in ſome future day enable the Senate to carry points, by being able to prolong the ſeſſions when it may be greatly to the inconvenience of the houſe.

Mr. MADISON was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid it was evidently contemplated by the Conſtitution to hold out ſome diſtinction in favour of the Senate, as an inducement for men of ſtaid and fixed principles, whom habits of retirement might render averſe from the active ſcenes of public life, to devote the experience of years and the acquiſitions of ſtudy to the ſervice of their country—and except ſomething of this kind is done, we may find it difficult to obtain proper characters for the Senate, as men of enterpriſe and genius will naturally prefer a ſeat in the houſe which will be conſidered as a more conſpicuous ſituation.

Mr. VINING was oppoſed to the motion for diſcrimination: He obſerved that wealthy men would in all probability be choſen Senators, and that the repreſentatives would not in general be of that claſs—the diſcrimination ought therefore if any was made, to be in favor of the latter: This (ſaid he) is a ſubject on which we can feel, but which it is difficult to diſcuſs. I am againſt the reduction of the ſum mentioned in the report, as I think that ſum quite inſufficient: Six dollars Sir, is not equal to the expence per day at which many gentlemen live when at home: We ſurely do not intend to make the public ſervice unpleaſant, by rendering the ſituation of gentlemen leſs eligible.—As to diſcrimination, the conſtitution has ſufficiently pointed out the proper diſtinction: Mr. VINING added many more obſervations and concluded, by ſaying I have expreſſed myſelf fully upon this occaſion: I am not afraid that my ſentiments ſhould be known to my conſtituents, becauſe I think theirs are agreeable to my own.

Mr. SENEY: I am ſorry Sir, that the queſtion of diſcrimination has been brought before the Houſe: What reaſon can be aſſigned for making this diſtinction? Are the ſervices of the Senate greater than thoſe of the Repreſentatives? I think not.—Gentlemen have brought forward the conſtitution upon this occaſion; but I conceive it is oppoſed to the principle they mean to advocate. The independence of the ſeveral branches is to be ſtrictly preſerved, this will deſtroy that independence: If we eſtabliſh a diſcrimination in favor of the Senate, will it not naturally tend to create a ſenſe of inferiority in the minds of the Repreſentatives? and the time may come, when they may find it for their intereſt to be entirely ſubſervient to the views of the Senate: Sir, I feel ſo ſenſibly the impropriety and unconſtitutionality of this meaſure, that if I had the ſmalleſt idea that it would comport with the ſentiments of a majority of the members of this Houſe, I ſhould call for the ayes and noes upon the queſtion—but as I do not conceive that to be the caſe, I ſhall for the preſent wave the propoſition.

Mr. SEDGWICK obſerved that whenever he had a motion to make in the Houſe, he always endeavoured to ſatisfy himſelf of the reaſonableneſs and propriety of the propoſition it contained: When he had determined is was proper, the mode of deciſion that ſhould be adopted, he conſidered as not of very material conſequence—but in determining the preſent queſtion, he hoped the *ayes* and *noes* would not be called. There is a principle in human nature, which revolts from the idea of inferiority—hence when a propoſition is made which has for its object the eſtabliſhment of a ſuperiority, in whatever form you pleaſe, that principle is alarmed, and excited to oppoſition—but in diſcuſſing ſuch a queſtion as the preſent we ought to diveſt ourſelves of every partiality and prejudice which may bias our judgments to a deciſion that will not bear the teſt of reaſon and experience.—The conſtitution has I conceive plainly pointed out the precedence of the Senate: There are grades in ſociety which are neceſſary to their very exiſtence. This is a ſelf evident propoſition—it is recognized by every civilized nation: It is recognized by the Houſe in the report before us: Why elſe have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice-Preſident? Is it not on account of his ſuperior ſtation, and weight of dignity—and between the Vice-Preſident and the Senate? This diſtinction is alſo eſtabliſhed in the difference of the terms for which the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives is choſen: The time for which the Senate is choſen, points out the propriety of a difference in the pay they ought to receive: The adminiſtration of the government will require that they ſhould more completely abſtract themſelves from perſonal purſuits: Their attention will be almoſt wholly abſorbed by an attention to public duties: They ſhould therefore have an adequate and independent allowance: They will generally be of an age that will preclude them from all idea of ever engaging in their ſeveral profeſſions after once having engaged in the ſervice of their country: Their age, their wiſdom and experience, all warrant this diſcrimination.—Mr. SEDGWICK added many more obſervations to ſhew the policy and conſtitutionality of the diſcrimination, and concluded by ſaying, that he thought the real dignity of the Houſe ſo far from being diminiſhed by adopting the propoſition, that he conceived it was eſſentially connected with it.

Mr. JACKSON in reply to the enquiry of Mr. SEDGWICK,—Why have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice-Preſident? obſerved, That the Preſident will be employed the whole of his time: The Vice-Preſident may retire to his farm whenever he pleaſes. Reference is had to the wiſdom of the Senate—but how is this ſuperior wiſdom made to appear? If a diſtinction is to be made on this account, it follows that a difference ſhould be made between the ſeveral members of this Houſe and alſo between thoſe of the Senate.—We cannot be too cautious how we eſtabliſh an undue pre-eminence, and give an influence and importance to one branch of the legiſlature over the other: All governments tend to deſpotiſm asnaturally as rivers run into the ſea.—Deſpotiſm carries its points gradually by ſlow and imperceptible ſteps: Deſpotic power is never eſtabliſhed all at once: We ſhall, ere we are aware get beyond the gulph, and then wonder how we got there: The ſervices of the Senate are not more arduous than ours; their proper buſineſs is legiſlation, and I never will conſent to any diſcrimination: Had I any idea that the queſtion would be determined in favor of diſcrimination, I ſhould be for calling the *ayes* and *noes*, and ſhould it be ſo determined, I ſhall chuſe to enter my negative againſt it.

Mr. PAGE made a number of obſervations, which as he ſpoke low were not diſtinctly heard: thus much we collected, that he was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid, that in his opinion, the Senate ought to have permanent ſalaries, that they might be placed in an eligible and independent ſituation.

The propoſition for a diſcrimination as mentioned in our laſt was however negatived.]

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had concurred with amendments in the bill, for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs—alſo, that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of judicial courts in the United States, and requeſted the concurrence of the Hon. Houſe in the ſame.

The Secretary then delivered in the bills and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from THE PRESIDENT, by Mr. LEAR, his Secretary, who informed the Houſe, that he was directed by the Preſident of the United States, to return to the Hon. Houſe the bill, impoſing a duty on tonnage, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature.

The engroſſed bill to regulate light-houſes, &c. was read: A motion for its recommitment was negatived.—The queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the ſeveral States to provide funds for the ſupport of Hoſpitals, for ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and for the regulation of their reſpective harbours. This motion was adopted, and Meſſrs. SMITH, (S. C.) CARROLL, and CLYMER, appointed the committee.

The report on the petition of ANDREW ELLICOTT, was again read, and recommitted.

The bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs as amended by the Senate, was read and the amendments agreed to.

The bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts in the United States, was read.

Voted that it be refered to the committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Monday next, and that 100 copies be printed for the accommodation of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill, for eſtabliſhing the government of the territory northweſt of the Ohio.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the Chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of this bill, in which they made but one amendment, and that was in the preamble: The committee then roſe—and the chairman reported the ſame, which was taken up in the Houſe, and agreed to.

It was then voted that this bill be engroſſed, for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. SINNICKSON aſked leave of abſence for three weeks—which was granted.

The houſe then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

The engroſſed bill to provide for the government of the territory North Weſt of the Ohio, was read, and paſſed to be enacted.

The Speaker informed the Houſe that the enrolled bill to provide for the eſtabliſhment of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys, was ready for the inſpection of the committee, who ſhould examine and preſent the ſame to the Preſident, for his approbation and ſignature.

Mr. MADISON moved that the houſe ſhould now form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution.

Mr. AMES propoſed that the committee of the whole houſe ſhould be diſcharged from their obligation to conſider the motion of 8th of June on the ſubject of amendments, and that the ſaid motion, and ſuch other amendments as have been propoſed by the ſeveral States be refered to a ſpecial committee—this being ſeconded by ſeveral members, occaſioned a debate, which terminated in favor of the motion of Mr. AMES, by a large majority—and accordingly the following gentlemen were choſen by ballot, a ſpecial committee for the aforeſaid purpoſe, viz.—Meſſrs *Gilman, Goodhue, Sherman, Benſon, Boudinot, Clymer, Vining, Gale, Madiſon, Burke, Baldwin.*

It was then voted that the committee be inſtructed generally to take the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution of the United States into conſideration, and report.

Another motion was made, that the committee be inſtructed to report as expeditiouſly as poſſible—this was ſuperceded by a motion for adjournment—which accordingly took place.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT impoſing duties on Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be, and are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States, that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof; or not built within the ſaid States, but on the twenty ninth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, belonging, and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong, wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton: On all veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly, or in part to ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; on all other ſhips or veſſels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no ſhip or veſſel built within the aforeſaid States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel, employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe, within the ſaid States, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid States, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall on each entry pay fifty cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this Act ſhall commence, and be in force, from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States,*
and *Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, July twentieth, 1789,
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WINCHESTER, JULY 8.

Extract of a letter from John Sevier, dated Senecca, South-Carolina, June 4, 1789.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and ſcalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulbery, on the frontiers of Georgia: It is alſo reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Tugalu, in conſequence of which guards are poſted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yeſterday I heard that 400 were ſeen on their march towards that place—God only knows what the event will be!"

PETERSBURG, *July 9.*

Virginia Cloth—of excellent quality and very cheap—may be purchaſed almoſt every day, of the country people who come to town for the purpoſe of making ſale of it. It is infinitely ſuperior to any thing of the kind imported, and wears remarkably well. This cloth is made of cotton, wove with great taſte, and by the ingenuity of our FAIR, has been brought to ſuch perfection as to be prefered to many of the European manufactures. Several gentlemen have furniſhed themſelves with full ſuits of this cloth, and as many others are as anxious to obtain it, we hope that every one who profeſſes himſelf to be a Virginian will be diſtinguiſhed by their cloth, as it will be promoting the manufactures of our country, and giving that encouragement to induſtry, which it ought ever to meet with.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, July 3.

"The exertions that have been made by many friends to the new government, in this State, gives me reaſon to hope that we ſhall have a convention in the fall, that will extricate us from our loneſome and diſagreeable ſituation; but ſtill I have my fears, unleſs Congreſs ſhould take up the ſubject of amendments before, as many ſeem determined ſtill to reject it, until ſome objections are removed, particularly as one of your greateſt ſupporters of the conſtitution, has admitted that there are many.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.

On Saturday laſt the Chief Juſtice, accompanied by Judges Atlee, Ruſh, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the Preſident of the State, *in Council*; and ſeverally took the oath to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, which was adminiſtered to them by his Excellency.

An account of the produce of different kinds of grain planted in the beginning of September, 1788, by *Jacob Hiltzheimer*, Eſq.—Winter barley; one grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains:—Cape wheat; one grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains:—White wheat; one grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains:—Yellow-bearded wheat; one grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains: Speltz; two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

AGRICULTURAL.

WILMINGTON, JULY 18.

It may be of ſervice to our readers, to be informed of the following facts relative to farming.

When I leaſed Proſpect Hill eſtate, I found two thirds of the land ſown with wheat, rye and barley, ſo that there was only left for paſture about 21 acres, with ſome meadow ground, and 14 acres which was miſerably poor, ſandy and gravelly. Theſe 14 acres I planted with Indian corn, and manured it in every hill, ſo far as the manure would go (there being but little on the farm) from which I received a tolerable crop—I worked the ground well, giving it 4 ploughings and 2 harrowings, with the laſt I put my wheat in the ground—the following ſeaſon my wheat was only knee high. I reaped it as near the ground as poſſible, and immediately ploughed in the ſtubble, and late in September I ſowed it with rye, which, at the following harveſt, was generally five feet high, and in ſome places much higher, and from which I threſhed about 10 buſhels to the acre. This rye ſtubble I ploughed in likewiſe, and ſowed the ground with wheat. Under this culture this ground has been managed for ſix ſucceſſive years, without any manure except about ten common cart loads; and I now have the pleaſure of ſeeing as fine a crop of red bearded wheat on it as the neighbourhood can produce; I think I ſhall not reap leſs than 12 or 15 buſhels from the acre. From this and many other experiments I have made, I am well convinced of the utility of a ſucceſſion of crops."

"In turning over an old magazine for Jan. 1760, page 7, I find the following obſervation, which I think ſhould be particularly attended to by the gentlemen of this country. "I can not help joining with the author of the new ſyſtem of agriculture, in his ſevere cenſure of our country gentlemen.

"It is to me," ſays he, "a ſurpriſing proof of our gentlemen's inaptitude to this noble art (agriculture) to ſee ſo many hundred thouſand acres peſtered, and corrupted by common dung, the bowels of which very land is loaded with inexhauſtible quantities of real and wholeſome phyſic for its own diſeaſes.

"Dung is not only prejudicial to ſome ſoils, but inferior to the worſt of any compoſts upon any. One would wonder to ſee how people put themſelves to extraordinary charges, and the inconveniency of ſending to great diſtances for horſe dung, to manure thoſe very lands which never fail of being verged or bottomed by a ſubſtance of one kind or other, by far more proper for the end they aim at; and therefore I lay it down as a rule, almoſt without exception, that every ſoil, of what nature, ſituation or condition ſoever, abounds with natural and ſufficient helps for its own peculiar imperfections."

WILLIAM GEDDES.

SALEM, JULY 14.

In 1772, the county of Eſſex contained 11,457 males above 16 years of age; in 1784, only 11,023: So that in a period of 12 years, there was a decreaſe in this county, of 434 rateable polls.

The county of Lincoln, in the ſame period, encreaſed its rateable polls from 1354 to 5071.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22, 1789.

The ſettlement of the Weſtern territory is conſidered by many perſons as an event inauſpicious to the intereſt of thoſe States ſituated upon the Atlantic. Time was when the migration of the inhabitants from the ſea ports, only 40 or 50 miles into the country, was conſidered as pregnant with fatal conſequences to ſuch ſea-ports; but *now* thoſe interior ſettlements are found neceſſary to the exiſtence of the trade and manufactures of our populous maritime towns.—In proportion as we advance to empire our ideas will expand, and the period is faſt approaching when thoſe extenſive regions will prove a boundleſs ſource of wealth to the Union—they will extend the domeſtic and internal trade of the Union in ſuch manner as will convince us of our ability to ſupport the Independence of the United States, beyond any other circumſtance to be named.

Extract of a letter from Maſſachuſetts, dated July 13.

"With reſpect to the mode of tranſmiting meſſages, bills, &c. from either houſe, I cannot ſay that it pleaſes me: Independent of its being improper that the Secretary or Clerk ſhould be abſent from their reſpective ſtations, they are not members, and this being a neceſſary ſtep in the progreſs of a legiſlative act, it ſhould moſt certainly be performed by a member or members.

"I obſerve by the papers that THE PRESIDENT of the United States has returned the Impoſt-Bill to the Houſe after receiving his approbation, by his SECRETARY. It was expected that this part of Legiſlation would have been marked with ſome ſtriking characteriſtic feature: More particularly would there not be great propriety in the PRESIDENT's going to the FEDERAL HALL, and there, in the preſence of both Houſes of the Legiſlature give his aſſent, publicly, to the bills? It appears to me that this would be proper—would impreſs upon the public mind an idea of the importance and ſolemnity of the laws—and hold up the ſeveral branches of the Government to the view of the people, in a conſpicuous and dignified point of light: It has been ſuppoſed that the Preſident's late indiſpoſition prevented the adoption of this plan. Some perſons may perhaps object to this, for however aſtoniſhing the fact, it ſeems to be a point with many to prevent the people from thinking too favorably or reſpectfully of the government, or the adminiſtration."

The ſubject of amendments is at length put in proper train—had the Conſtitution been launched upon the waves of ſpeculation and indefinite theories, we might well have been alarmed for its ſafety and future fate, among the ſhallows and whirlpools which are found in thoſe ſeas.

It has been ſaid that the Conſtitution of the United States is as well eſtabliſhed at the preſent moment as if it had been in operation a century: If this is the caſe, and it will be difficult to prove the contrary, it is very problematical whether attempts to ſtrengthen its foundation will not tend rather to weaken than confirm it.

A correſpondent obſerves that the confuſion, and conſequent diſtreſs occaſioned by the ſudden ſtoppage to the circulation of the copper coin, are ſubjects that call for the immediate attention of authority: The poorer claſs of citizens are peculiarly affected by this circumſtance, many of whom had their little *all* inveſted in this moſt uncertain of all human poſſeſſions, a fluctuating medium: Many of the retail ſhops are ſhut: The cries are ſuſpended in the ſtreets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purchaſe bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil has been long foreſeen, and yet the baſe trumpery called coppers (greatly inferior to Woods' infamous braſs money) has been pouring in upon us like a flood for many months paſt: Many of the merchants and ſhop keepers, it is ſaid, have large ſums by them of this coin, by which they will be great ſufferers.

We are informed that on Saturday laſt, Mr. HARBOUGH laid the models of his new-invented machines before the PRESIDENT of the United States, who, after a critical examination, approved of them much; and was pleaſed to ſay, that he hoped the public would reward the inventor in a manner adequate to the great merits of his mechanical genius.

Nothing can tend more to the public welfare than ſuch inventions as promote the intereſt of the farmer and merchant, which the machines above mentioned will effectually do. The machine for clearing docks will be of infinite ſervice in cutting and deepening canals, for draining marſhes and water ponds, and even to thoſe farmers who live near rivers and creeks which contain black mud, well known to be the beſt manure.

The reaping machine is certainly a very great invention, being on a plan both ſimple and cheap, and may be uſed by a perſon who never ſaw reaping before. It may be ſo conſtructed as to cut the ſtraw or the heads only. The work will be clean, and ſuch grains as ſcatter out will all be received in a container. It may either be worked by man or horſe.

The threſhing machine is ſuperior to every thing of the kind ever yet invented.

The inventor's plan for working boats by a horſe, againſt the ſtrongeſt ſtream, or raiſing great quantities of water to any height, muſt be allowed, by every mechanical genius, to be entirely new, and of the greateſt utility.

The inventor of the above machines is recommended by gentlemen of the greateſt reſpectability in Baltimore: we have no reaſon therefore to doubt his abilities.

Mr. Harbough is the perſon who turned an arch under a court-houſe (a very ſpacious brick edifice in Baltimore) many years after it was built, a ſimilar inſtance to which we never have heard of before.

A few days ſince died, at Elizabeth-Town, very much regretted, the LADY of His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Eſq. Governor of the State of New-Jerſey.

ERRATUM.

In the Eſtimate of Supplies, publiſhed in our laſt, for "arrangement" under third *and* fourth *head, read* ARREARAGES.

ARRIVALS.

Saturday. Brig Induſtry, Clow, Gaudaloupe, 14 days.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, Rhode Iſland, 3 days.
Schooner Edward, Smith, Shelburne, 12 days.
Schooner Donald, Lilley, Richmond, 5 days
Sunday. Schooner Catharine, Aitken, Shelburne, 9 days.
Sloop Triumvirate, Sheldon, Aux Cayes, 26 days.
Tueſday. Sloop Adventure, Allen, Port au Prince, 18 days.
Sloop Lady Hayley, Tillinghaſt, Charleſton, 9 days.
Sloop Minerva, Parker, Bay of Honduras,
Schooner Nancy, Clark, Richmond, 3 days.
Schooner Polly & Betſey, Butler, Baltimore 15 days.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,	5/6
Antigua Rum,	5/.
St. Croix, do.	4/8.
Country, do.	2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2. *a* 2/0.
Brandy,	5/6. *a* 5/9.
Geneva,	5/3.
Do. in caſes,	29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	56/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	2/8.
Pimento,	1/9. *a* 2/.
Chocolate,	1/2.
Cocoa,	75/. *a* 80/.
Coffee,	1/8. *a* 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/. *a* 6/.
Rice,	23/. *a* 24/.
Superfine Flour,	45/.
Common do.	42/6. *a* 43/.
Rye do.	26/. *a* 27/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	3/9. *a* 4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. *a* 50/.
—— Second quality,	41/6.
Pork, firſt quality,	81/6.
—— Second quality,	76/6.
Hams,	7*d*. *a* 7*d*½.
Carolina Tobacco,	3*d*½. *a* 5*d*.
Virginia ——,	4*d*. *a* 5*d*.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[Continued from our laſt.]

IT was by flattery, bribery, artifice, and violence, that Marius and Apuleius prevailed with the people to continue their power, in oppoſition to all that the ſenate could do to prevent it. What would have been the conſequence then if there had been no ſenate? Would not the majority of the people in the tribes have continued their power, againſt all that could have been done by the minority? Would not ſtill more of the public lands, money, and grain, have been laviſhed upon proper inſtruments among the majority, and the minority have been compelled to pay the expence? Our author affects to ſay, that the "ſe-"nate and people continued the power of Pom-"pey and Cæſar." But Cæſar himſelf knew it was the people, and not the ſenate; and if the ſenate continued Pompey, it was becauſe Cæſar and the people laid them under the neceſſity of doing it in their own defence. Would Cæſar have had leſs "command in Gallia," if the people, or their ſucceſſive aſſemblies, had been poſſeſſed of all power? It is moſt obvious, that a majority of the people, in that caſe, would have continued Cæſar as long as he deſired, and have given him as much power as he wiſhed: ſo that every ſtep of our author's progreſs demonſtrates his ſyſtem to be falſe. It is idle to ſay, that a continuation of power increaſes influence, and ſpreads corruption, unleſs you point out a way to prevent ſuch a continuation of power. To give all power to the people's ſucceſſive ſingle repreſentative aſſemblies, is to make the continuance of power, with all its increaſing influence and corruption, certain and inevitable. You may as wiſely preach to the winds, as gravely exhort a triumphant majority to lay down their power.

It is undoubtedly honorable in any man, who has acquired a great influence, unbounded confidence, and unlimited power, to reſign it voluntarily; and odious to take advantage of ſuch an opportunity to deſtroy a free government: but it would be madneſs in a legiſlator to frame his policy upon a ſuppoſition that ſuch magnanimity would often appear. It is his buſineſs to contrive his plan in ſuch a manner, that ſuch unlimited influence, confidence, and power, ſhall never be obtained by any man. The laws alone can be truſted with unlimited confidence:—Thoſe laws, which alone can ſecure equity between all and every one *; which are the bond of that dignity which we enjoy in the commonwealth; the foundation of liberty, and the foundation of equity; the mind, the ſoul, the counſel, and judgment of the city; whoſe miniſters are the magiſtrates, whoſe interpreters the judges, whoſe ſervants are all men who mean to be free †:—Thoſe laws, which are right reaſon, derived from the Divinity, commanding honeſty, and forbidding iniquity; which are ſilent magiſtrates, where the magiſtrates are only ſpeaking laws; which, as they are founded in eternal morals, are emanations of the Divine mind‡.

If, "the life of liberty, and the only remedy "againſt ſelf-intereſt, lies in ſucceſſion of powers "and perſons," the United States of America have taken the moſt effectual meaſures to ſecure that life and that remedy, in eſtabliſhing annual elections of their governors, ſenators, and repreſentatives. This will probably be allowed to be as perfect an eſtabliſhment of a ſucceſſion of powers and perſons as human laws can make: but in what manner annual elections of governors and ſenators will operate remains to be aſcertained. It ſhould always be remembered, that this is not the firſt experiment that was ever made in the world of elections to great offices of ſtate: how they have hitherto operated in every great nation, and what has been their end, is very well known. Mankind have univerſally diſcovered that chance was preferable to a corrupt choice, and have truſted providence rather than themſelves. Firſt magiſtrates and Senators had better be made hereditary at once, than that the people ſhould be univerſally debauched and bribed, go to loggerheads, and fly to arms regularly every year. Thank Heaven! Americans underſtand calling conventions; and if the time ſhould come, as it is very poſſible it may, when hereditary deſcent ſhall become a leſs evil than annual fraud and violence, ſuch a convention may ſtill prevent the firſt magiſtrate from becoming abſolute as well as hereditary.—But if this argument of our author is conſidered as he intended it, as a proof that a ſucceſſion of powers and perſons in one aſſembly is the moſt perfect commonwealth, it is totally fallacious.

Though we allow benevolence and generous affections to exiſt in the human breaſt, yet every moral theoriſt will allow the ſelfiſh paſſions in the generality of men to be the ſtrongeſt. There are few who love the public better than themſelves, though all may have ſome affection for the public. We are not, indeed, commanded to love our neighbour better than ourſelves. Self-intereſt, private avidity, ambition, and avarice, will exiſt in every ſtate of ſociety, and under every form of government. A ſucceſſion of powers and perſons, by frequent elections, will not leſſen theſe paſſions in any caſe, in a governor, ſenator, or repreſentative; nor will the apprehenſion of an approaching election reſtrain them from indulgence if they have the power. The only remedy is to take away the power, by controuling the ſelfiſh avidity of the governor, by the ſenate and houſe; of the ſenate, by the governor and houſe; and of the houſe, by the governor and ſenate. Of all poſſible forms of government, a ſovereignty in one aſſembly, ſucceſſively choſen by the people, is perhaps the beſt calculated to facilitate the gratification of ſelf-love, and the purſuit of the private intereſt of a few individuals; a few eminent conſpicuous characters will be continued in their ſeats in the ſovereign aſſembly, from one election to another, whatever changes are made in the ſeats around them; by ſuperior art, addreſs, and opulence, by more ſplendid birth, reputations, and connections, they will be able to intrigue with the people and their leaders out of doors, until they worm out moſt of their oppoſers, and introduce their friends: to this end they will beſtow all offices, contracts, privileges in commerce, and other emoluments, on the latter and their connections, and throw every vexation and diſappointment in the way of the former, until they eſtabliſh ſuch a ſyſtem of hopes and fears throughout the ſtate as ſhall enable them to carry a majority in every freſh election of the houſe. The judges will be appointed by them and their party, and of conſequence will be obſequious enough to their inclinations. The whole judicial authority, as well as the executive, will be employed, perverted, and proſtituted to the purpoſes of electioneering. No juſtice will be attainable, nor will innocence or virtue be ſafe, in the judicial courts, but for the friends of the prevailing leaders: legal proſecutions will be inſtituted and carried on againſt oppoſers, to their vexation and ruin; and as they have the public purſe at command, as well as the executive and judicial power, the public money will be expended in the ſame way. No favours will be attainable but by thoſe who will court the ruling demagogues in the houſe, by voting for their friends and inſtruments; and penſions and pecuniary rewards and gratifications, as well as honors and offices of every kind, voted to friends and partiſans. The leading minds and moſt influential characters among the clergy will be courted, and the views of the youth in this department will be turned upon thoſe men, and the road to promotion and employment in the church will be obſtructed againſt ſuch as will not worſhip the general idol. Capital characters among the phyſicians will not be forgotten, and the means of acquiring reputation and practice in the healing art will be to get the ſtate trumpeters on the ſide of youth. The bar too will be made ſo ſubſervient, that a young gentleman will have no chance to obtain a character or clients, but by falling in with the views of the judges and their creators. Even the theatres, and actors and actreſſes, muſt become politicians, and convert the public pleaſures into engines of popularity for the governing members of the houſe. The preſs, the great barrier and bulwark of the rights of mankind, when it is protected in its freedom by law, can now no longer be free: if the authors, writers, and printers, will not accept of the hire that will be offered them, they muſt ſubmit to the ruin that will be denounced againſt them. The preſſes, with much ſecrecy and concealment, will be made the vehicles of calumny againſt the minority, and of panegyric and empirical applauſes of the leaders of the majority, and no remedy can poſſibly be obtained. In one word, the whole ſyſtem of affairs, and every conceivable motive of hope and fear, will be employed to promote the private intereſts of a few, and their obſequious majority: and there is no remedy but in arms. Accordingly we find in all the Italian republics the minority always were driven to arms in deſpair. "The "attaining of particular ends requires length of "time; deſigns muſt lie in fermentation to gain "the opportunity to bring matters to perfection." It is true; but leſs time will be neceſſary in this caſe, in general, than even in a ſimple hereditary monarchy or ariſtocracy.

(To be continued.)

* Quod æquabile inter omnes atque unum, omnibus eſſe proteſt. Cic. p. Cæcin.

† Hoc vinculum eſt hujus dignitatis quâ fruimèr in republica, hoc fundamentum libertatis, his fons æquitatis. Mens, et animus, et conſilium, et ſententia civitatis, poſita eſt in legibus. Ut corpora noſtra ſine mente, ſic civitas ſine lege ſuis partibus, ut nervis ac ſanguine et membris, uti non poteſt. Legum miniſtri, magiſtratus: legum interpretes judices: legum denique idcirco omnes ſervi ſumus, ut liberi eſſe poſſimus. Cic. pro Cluent. 146.

‡ Lex nihil aliud eſt niſi recta, et a numine Deorum tracta ratio, imperans honeſta, prohibens contraria. Cic. ii. in Anton, 28. Illa Divina mens ſumma lex eſt, De Leg. ii. 11. Magiſtratum legem eſſe loquendem, legem magiſtratum mutum. De Leg iii. 2.

ALBANY.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

The bill for the relief of Abraham Lott and others, was read a third time; on the queſtion for paſſing the bill, a diviſion was called for.

For the affirmative—45.
For the negative—10.

On motion of Mr. Clarkſon, the houſe came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of the legiſlature, that Fort George in the city of New-York, and the lands adjoining to the ſame, ought to be reſerved and ſecured for public uſes: and that a proper houſe ought to be erected on part of the ground for the reſidence and accomodation of the Preſident of the United States; and that the legiſlature will at their next meeting make the neceſſary legiſlative proviſion in the premiſes. And the Governor of this State is hereby requeſted to cauſe the ſtreet commonly called the Broad-way, to be continued through the ſaid fort, and to direct the materials of the ſaid fort and battery to be collected and ſecured at the expence of the ſtate.

This reſolution was agreed to without a ſingle diſſentient.—It has ſince been agreed to by the ſenate—ſeventeen to three.

They alſo agreed to the amendments made to the bill for the relief of Abraham Lott.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill for appointing commiſſioners to declare the independence of Vermont.

Mr. Barker in the chair.

The bill was read in the words following:

An act appointing commiſſioners with power to declare the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, that a certain territory within the juriſdiction thereof, ſhould be formed or erected into a new State.

Be it enacted, &c. That ſhall be and hereby are appointed commiſſioners, with full power to them, or any of them in their diſcretion, as they ſhall judge the peace and intereſt of the United States in general, and this ſtate in particular to require the ſame, and on ſuch terms and conditions, and in ſuch manner and form as they ſhall judge neceſſary and proper, to declare the conſent of the legiſlature of this State, that ſuch diſtrict or territory within the juriſdiction, and in the north-eaſtern and northern part thereof, as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall judge moſt convenient, ſhall be formed and erected into a new ſtate. And every act of any of the commiſſioners hereby appointed in the execution of the power aforeſaid, ſhall be as effectual to every purpoſe as if the ſame had been an immediate act of the legiſlature of this ſtate.

A motion was then made by Mr. J. Smith to add the following proviſo.—"Provided always and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this act contained is intended or ſhall be conſtrued to give any perſon claiming lands in ſuch diſtrict ſo to be erected into an independent ſtate, any right to any compenſation whatſoever from this ſtate."

This motion was carried 34 to 24.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

The committee appointed to prepare the draught of an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, made a report. The addreſs reported by them having been read and conſidered by paragraphs, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Vermont bill;

Mr. Barker in the chair.

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks; it was reſolved that there ſhould be five commiſſioners, three to be named by the aſſembly and two by the ſenate. The members were then called on to nominate three commiſſioners; Judge Yates had 54 votes—Mr. King 43—Mr. Speaker 29, Judge Hobart and the attorney general each 17.

The names of Robert Yates, Rufus King, and Gulian Verplanck were then inſerted.

IN SENATE, JULY 15.

On the queſtion to concur in the appointment of General SCHYLER one of the ſenators to repreſent this State in Congreſs, it was carried in the affirmative—13 to 6.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JULY 16.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing that they had paſſed the Vermont bill, and added the names of four gentlemen as commiſſioners in addition to thoſe nominated by the aſſembly; the names are Robert R. Livingſton, Richard Varick, Simeon Dewitt, John Lanſing, jun.

This amendment having been taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

The bill was then ſent to the council of reviſion.

A reſolution was then moved for to appoint RUFUS KING one of the ſenators to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

The queſtion on Mr. King was then put and carried unanimouſly.

A meſſage was received from the council of reviſion that they had agreed to the Vermont bill.

A reſolution was then moved for, that the next meeting of the legiſlature ſhould be at the city of New-York; a motion was made for Poughkeepſie; on the queſtion being put on Poughkeepſie, it was negatived, 45 to 14.—New-York was then carried, 32 to 27.

Same day in the ſenate, on the queſtion for concurring in the reſolution of the aſſembly, appointing RUFUS KING a ſenator, it was agreed to—11 to 8.

The queſtion on the reſolution for holding the next ſeſſion at New-York was then taken into conſidertion and agreed to—12 to 8.

The two houſes then adjourned to meet at the city of New-York on the ſecond Monday in January next.

☞ *Three months have now elapſed ſince the commencement of this publication: Our patrons will pleaſe to notice the terms of ſubſcription: Thoſe at a diſtance who can cauſe payments to be made in this city will greatly accommodate and oblige* THE EDITOR.

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